

# The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
1222 New York Avenue, Telephone MAIN 2800.  
CLINTON T. BRADSHAW, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY  
New York Office, Tribune Bldg.  
Chicago Office, Tribune Bldg.  
St. Louis Office, Third Nat. Bank Bldg.  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., REPRESENTATIVE  
C. E. ABBOT, Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:  
Daily and Sunday, 45 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday, \$5.40 per year  
Daily, without Sunday, 25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday, \$3.00 per year  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as  
second-class mail matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

### THANK-YOUMARMS.

The Road of Life hath its great alarms,  
But as for me they're but thank-yo-marms,  
Which the great Road Maker in his great Road  
Plan  
Has stationed there for the good of man,  
To strengthen the way, and to ease the load  
Of the soul that travels the great High Road.  
(Copyright, 1915.)

Another prima donna has been named as  
correspondent in a suit by an indignant wife. The  
chickens aren't in it with the song birds.

It would be a good move for the Democratic  
party to elect Tom Pence secretary of the National  
Committee, but where would it find another  
publicity impressario his equal.

Murderers are now taunting the New York  
police by writing them letters boasting that they  
will never be captured. There is nothing sur-  
prising in the fact that the odds are on the mur-  
derers.

Secretary Bryan introduced Mr. Garrison to  
some Philadelphia students as the "Secretary of  
the Navy." Comment is now in order that Mr.  
Bryan spends so little time in the State, War and  
Navy Building that he doesn't know which is  
which.

A number of the employees of the Bureau of  
Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture  
have been dismissed from the service "on  
account of pernicious political activity." Is it to  
be inferred that animals are not politicians, or  
that politicians are not animals?

An Ohio uplifter who is suing a New York  
broker for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise  
produces as evidence a letter reading: "Happy we  
will be even on nothing but dog bread, dear, sweet  
little mouse." If that's all he promised, he ought  
to be able to make good, though it would seem  
that a mouse might prefer a little cheese.

Two hours after he was arrested on a charge  
of housebreaking a prisoner escaped from jail at  
Charleston, W. Va. It was his third escape from  
the same institution, but he is said to have broken  
out of others in the State a score of times. West  
Virginia jailers ought to take a lesson from Warden  
Osborne of Sing Sing and make prison so  
attractive that the inmates can't be driven out.

A member of the Industrial Relations Commission  
says that if Gov. Johnson, of California, is  
nominated for President on the Progressive ticket  
in 1916 he will get the entire Progressive and  
most of the independent vote of the West. The  
commissioner probably figures that that will do  
the Democratic party more good than it will Gov.  
Johnson, and in that respect the information is  
more interesting than usually emanates from any  
source identified with the Industrial Relations  
Commission.

"Ladies, although Mr. Wilson is President he  
has a few rights," was Secretary Tumulty's rebuke  
to those Philadelphia suffragists who laid siege to  
the White House and insisted on an interview with  
the President. The methods adopted by these  
Philadelphia enthusiasts have never been and  
should not be tolerated at the White House. The  
unseemly exhibition has lost sympathizers for the  
suffrage cause among sensible, conservative  
women. This country is not ready to accept militancy.  
Much has been accomplished for woman  
suffrage without it, and those women who have the  
cause deeply at heart should see to it that their  
work is not nullified by the adoption of methods  
that involve disrespect to the President of the  
United States.

If, as indicated in late dispatches Japan and  
China should find a way to amicably adjust their  
differences, the culmination will be a happy one.  
Two more nations resorting to arms would pro-  
vide the present generation with more than its  
share of horrors. The disposition in this country  
to pass unfavorable judgment upon the attitude  
of Japan is to be deplored. We cannot of  
course understand the motives and aims which  
actuate the Japanese, but the people of this country  
may safely adopt the attitude of their rep-  
resentatives in charge of the government, as set  
forth in the statement issued by the Department  
of State. "This government," says the official  
statement, "has not only had no thought of sur-  
rendering any of its treaty rights with China, but  
it has never been asked by either Japan or China  
to make any surrender of these rights. There is  
no abatement of its interest in the welfare  
and progress of China, and its sole interest in  
the present negotiations is that they may be con-  
cluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations  
and that the terms of the agreement will not only  
contribute to the prosperity of both of these great  
Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial  
relationship so essential to the future of both and  
to the peace of the world." There is nothing else  
that need concern us.

## A Savage Crime at Sea.

When official corroboration comes of the evi-  
dence which the cables brought yesterday, Ger-  
many will stand indicted of a carefully planned,  
deliberate attempt to carry out its threat to run  
nearly two thousand noncombatants on the high  
seas, among them hundreds of Americans, men,  
women and children.

If Germany failed to bring death to all of her  
hunted victims, it was due to unexampled bravery  
and coolness of the Lusitania's crew and pas-  
sengers, to providentially favorable weather con-  
ditions, to superb seamanship and to the ade-  
quacy and efficiency of the forces that sped to  
the great ship's rescue. There is no evidence to  
show that the Germans gave these two thousand  
innocent noncombatants warning or the smallest  
chance to save their lives; on the contrary the  
meager accounts of their procedure at present  
available indicate a calculated effort to kill  
every one of them. It stands out now as a  
deliberate violation of the laws of nations  
and the laws of humanity, a hideous act of  
savagery—surpassing all previous atrocities of  
the war—that no one in America believed a civil-  
ized people capable of. When the complete ac-  
counts are in, some mitigating circumstances may  
be revealed, something that will make the Ger-  
mans on board the submarine that struck the  
death blow appear less like creatures of the  
jungle. Let us hope so. But there can be nothing  
to remove it from the category of a crime  
against the world.

Meantime how stands Germany's reckoning  
with the United States. Later advice is that  
many are dead. There may be Americans among  
them, which will make the score harder to settle.  
This government has warned Germany that it will  
hold her to strict accountability for the destruction  
of American life and property, a warning that was  
deliberately disregarded in the case of the Ameri-  
can, Thrasher, and the ships Cushing and Gulfight.  
And now comes the murderous attack on hundreds  
of Americans on board a merchant ship. The  
German government had the effrontery to pub-  
lish in our American newspapers a warning to  
Americans about to sail from the port of New  
York that an attempt might be made upon their  
lives, and this will no doubt be advanced by Ger-  
many in justification of a repudiation of any  
responsibility to this country for the attack  
on the Lusitania. Mysterious warnings, verbal  
and by telegraph, were given to passengers as  
they were about to embark, and thus Germany,  
in advance of the crime, built up what she prob-  
ably imagined would serve as a defense. The  
United States will be asked to recognize a warn-  
ing that a foreign nation is about to attempt to  
murder its citizens as relieving that foreign na-  
tion of responsibility for the consequences of  
such an actual attempt. The warning can only  
be regarded as an insult; the murderous attack  
on Americans is something far graver. Germany  
has every right to capture the Lusitania. She  
was forbidden by every known law to kill the  
two thousand noncombatants on board, and this  
she attempted to do. The fact that American  
lives were ruthlessly placed in peril, if not sacri-  
ficed, makes Germany responsible to the United  
States.

There can be no more protests or warnings  
from this government; Germany has shown her  
utter contempt for them. Her latest desperate act  
is susceptible of the interpretation that, driven  
to desperation, she is seeking to involve the United  
States and end the whole tragedy by self-destruction.  
At any rate there must be a readjustment of  
our relations with Germany. Whether it is pos-  
sible for them longer to continue friendly and dip-  
lomatic, or whether they must inevitably become  
"openly hostile"—an attitude of which the Ger-  
mans have already accused us—is for President  
Wilson and his advisers to determine after calm  
deliberation. It is a time for all patriotic Ameri-  
cans, united, to show their trust and faith in the  
President and give him their whole support. If we  
are to be forced into war to crush a mad criminal  
running amuck, let it be war.

## The Stock Market and the Public.

The lively rise in prices that has been in  
progress on the New York Stock Exchange has  
caused something of a revival of the old com-  
plaint against gambling and manipulation in Wall  
Street, of which so much was heard a year or  
two ago when Mr. Samuel Untermyer and the  
Puffo committee were greatly in evidence; but  
the complaint this time is not very vigorous, and  
this is mostly because everybody realizes that it  
is the "outside public" and not merely Wall Street  
speculators and "floor traders" who are doing the  
buying and selling of stocks. There is no "manipulation" going on, nor any "game" being played  
except the display of genuine interest in the  
market for securities by the people themselves  
who have money to invest and find that their  
confidence in the value of the great railway and  
industrial properties of our country has returned.  
They are "in the market" as they have not been  
since the great manifestations of public assurance  
in the financial and business stability of the  
country which took place after the defeat of Mr.  
Bryan in his first campaign for the Presidency in  
1896.

Moreover, even assuming that all that has been  
going on in Wall Street is merely a speculative  
craze, is there any doubt that it is genuine? Is  
there any way in which it can be stopped, and  
would it be wise to stop it even if such a way  
were provided? Would the American people al-  
low for an instant anything to stand in the way  
of the expression of their belief in the bright  
business future of their country?

### Next Year's Sure Thing.

Accepting the reasoning of the Republicans a  
month ago when they elected their candidate for  
mayor of Chicago by a great majority, we must  
conclude that the result of Tuesday's election in  
Baltimore settles the Presidential contest of 1916.  
The new mayor of the Maryland city, a Democrat,  
had an unprecedented majority of 15,000, and, like  
the mayor-elect of Chicago, he defeated a man  
having a German name. In 1912 the two Republi-  
can parties polled 49,000 votes in Baltimore and  
the Democrats only 48,000.

Perhaps, as a mere matter of form and to keep  
the record straight, it may be necessary to hold a  
national election next year, but the signs of the  
times, interrupted by lake-shore logic, make it  
plain that Mr. Wilson is to have a second term  
practically by unanimous consent. We are more  
inclined to this view after reading the  
thrilling news from Lincoln, Neb., that Charley  
Bryan has been chosen mayor. Compared with  
the thunders of Baltimore, Md. and Lincoln, Neb.,  
in May, how weak and inconclusive are the rum-  
blings of Chicago, Ill., in April.—New York World

## Interference.

By JOHN D. BARRY.  
(Continued from Yesterday.)

"AND there is something else to be said  
about interferences," Rogers resumed, his  
kind eyes shining behind his glasses. "Interfer-  
ence is an appropriation of  
other people's rights. It's  
taking from them something  
that is very precious, the  
very thing that the inter-  
ferers jealousy safeguard for  
themselves."

Emerson nodded, pleased,  
as one always is, with hav-  
ing his own thought ex-  
pressed. "In the case of  
sensitive people, the relief  
who must need the relief  
of expression, interference  
nearly always tends to shut them out within them-  
selves. They get to watch for it. They become  
skillful in avoiding it. Their natures hide in the  
dark recesses of the mind. It is not altogether  
wholesome for us to hide our real selves. In other  
words, interferers check frankness, exactly as they  
check spontaneous action. In their presence,  
whether we know it or not, we are likely to hold  
ourselves in, to keep ourselves imprisoned, unless,"  
he concluded, with a humorous glance at Waller,  
"they are like our fiery friend here."

"Ah, that's so true," Burton resumed, turning  
to verify Emerson's thought. "In the case of chil-  
dren particularly, interference tends to isolation,  
moral and mental. I remember so well how it  
isolated me. Among other things it made me an  
awful liar. I became utterly unscrupulous about  
the ways and means I could adopt to avoid being  
interfered with. Occasionally I would be detected  
in one of my lies. Then those good women would  
be perfectly horrified. They couldn't for the life  
of them understand the cause that developed lying  
in me. They would have been even more horrified  
if they knew they were the cause. But even then  
there would be more interfering in order to correct  
that terrible habit. Naturally, under the circum-  
stances, I couldn't explain."

"All children are liars," said Waller with a care-  
lessness that showed he expected his statement to  
be taken for granted.  
"Well, I don't quite know whether I go so far  
as that," Emerson's words gave some relief  
to the fathers who were present and who were glar-  
ing at Waller. "But certainly the impulse to tell  
the truth is a pretty high impulse. Most of us  
can't keep it in full vigor all the time. One of the  
chief causes of lying, not only among young chil-  
dren, but among grown-up children, is, unquestion-  
ably, the habit of interference. It's so easy to  
protect ourselves by little evasions. And it's so  
easy for the little evasions to grow into little  
evasions. If we would let one another alone  
more there would be so much more spontaneity.  
And where there is spontaneity there is likely to be  
truth."

"But if there weren't any interference," Waller  
interposed, "wouldn't life be very monotonous?  
We'd never have any scraps."  
We all smiled, as we knew Emerson took up  
the suggestion:

Scraps are certainly very exhilarating things—  
when they are worth while. But most of our  
scraps are so petty. And the scraps that result  
from interference are likely to be the pettiest of  
all. Besides, scraps take up so much time. People  
who love scraps, like Waller, have an idea that  
scraps help us to get at the truth; but they really  
distract our minds from the truth. In the excite-  
ment of scrapping most of us forget what we are  
scrapping about. We think only about scrapping.  
And then there is the opposite of scrapping,  
which is so pleasant that it's amazing to find  
how little attention is paid to it. It's the very core  
of interference. It's the spirit that makes a man  
think, not merely of his own opinions and of im-  
posing them upon others and making them a  
means of interference, but of the opinions of  
others. It makes them man wish to help others  
express their opinions."

"That's the best way of making your own  
opinions felt," said Burton with a laugh. "The  
effective way of exerting your own influ-  
ence."  
Emerson's face brightened. "Ah, that quiet  
cousin of yours taught you that bit of truth. It's  
the people who are most considerate of the opin-  
ions and the rights of others who always stand  
out as forces for good. They aren't the criers of  
the world. They are the sustainers. First, they  
diffuse peace around them and in that peace their  
influence radiates like sunshine. They don't have  
to assert their influence. People go to them, ex-  
actly as Burton used to go to his cousin to be  
consoled and inspired."

"So then, according to your notion," said Wal-  
ler, "the best way to interfere in the world is  
never to interfere."  
"Exactly!" said Emerson.

"Well, I want to tell you one thing," said Wal-  
ler, feeling that the time had come when he  
must assert himself, "not that I am interfering. People  
are born interferers or they are not born inter-  
ferers. The more you try to stop interferers the  
worse they grow."  
Emerson seemed delighted. "You have touched  
on a fine point," Waller. "You can't stop them  
by force of any kind."  
Burton looked inquisitive. It was evident that  
he was wondering whether Emerson was going  
to follow his own line of thought.  
"There is only one way of helping them,"  
Emerson went on, "and that is by agreeing with  
them as far as one can, by giving them plenty of  
room, by letting them see just where their in-  
terference leads. And then, of course, there is  
the influence of example. Consider the silence  
that we spoke of a few moments ago. Haven't  
you ever noticed when a group of people are  
talking excitedly, in high voices, it is the person  
with the low, quiet voice who finally commands  
the attention. Well, even the veteran inter-  
ferers may be softened with passivity. What they  
thrive on, as Waller says, is resistance. Besides,  
it often strikes me that the interfering habit is  
not a thing to be resented. There is a great deal  
of virtue in it. There is always the illusion of  
goodness which causes so much misery in the  
world. So why not love the good and look on  
its misuse with a tender sympathy?"

### A Business Barometer.

At this time last year, owing to the business  
depression and the drop in security prices, old  
stock exchange firms in New York were going out  
of business and dissolutions of partnership were  
frequent. Registrations were numerous. The bul-  
letin of the exchange just issued shows many new  
partnerships; changes in firms are generally due to  
the admission of new partners; many firms are  
moving into more expensive quarters, and dissolu-  
tions are comparatively few. Nine new branch  
offices are announced, and only five branch offices  
are discontinued. Brokerage may be immoral, but  
it is a pretty good barometer of business.—Phila-  
delphia Record

# OUR COUNTRY— BY OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People WOODROW WILSON

## FRENCH ACTIVITY.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through  
The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)  
(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws,  
which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.  
THE French had an advantage  
nevertheless, which was not to  
be despised. They moved as  
they were ordered to move by an ac-  
tively and watchful government, which  
was in the thick of critical happenings  
where policies were made, and which  
meant to cramp the English, if it could  
not actually beat rid of them.  
They extended and organized the  
military power of France as they  
went; and they were steadily girdling  
the English about with a chain of  
settlements which had fair to  
keep all the northern and western re-  
gions of the great continent for the  
King of France, from the mouth of the  
St. Lawrence round about, 2,000 miles,  
to the outlets of the Mississippi at the  
Gulf.

Their movement along the great  
rivers and the lakes had been very  
slow at first; but it had quickened  
from generation to generation, and  
was now rapid enough to fix the at-  
tention of any man who could hear  
news and had his eyes abroad upon  
what was happening about him.

Jacques Cartier had explored the  
noble River St. Lawrence for his royal  
master of France a long century and  
a half ago, in the far year 1535, fifty  
years before the English so much as  
attempted to settle in the New World.  
It was the quick growth and sys-  
tematic explorations of the latter part  
of the century that made the English un-  
easy.

The 12,000 Frenchmen who were busy at  
the work of occupation when William of  
Orange became King had not confined  
themselves to the settlements long ago  
made in the Bay of Fundy and at Mon-  
treal, Quebec, and Tadoussac, where the  
great river of the broad broadened to the  
sea. They had carried their boats across  
from the upper end of the Ottawa to  
the open reaches of Lake Huron; had  
penetrated thence to Lake Michigan, and  
even to the farthest shores of Lake Su-  
perior.

## Monday—The Confederated In- quies.

Woodrow Wilson

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

Why Grant was Not Present at Gar-  
field's Inauguration.

Written for the Washington Herald  
By MR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"All of the inauguration ceremonies  
associated with the inauguration of Gen.  
Garfield as President. In March, 1881,  
there were without any incident with a  
single exception, which caused Garfield  
feeling of disappointment or regret,"  
said Garfield's Postmaster General,  
Thomas L. James, to me at the time when  
he was describing some of the incidents  
which did not come to public knowledge.  
The exception to which I refer was  
due to the fact that Gen. Grant did not  
visit Washington at the time of the  
inauguration. There was some public no-  
tice taken of the fact that although Gen.  
Grant was in New England at the time,  
nevertheless he did not go to Washing-  
ton, as many persons hoped he would  
do, to share in the inauguration cere-  
monies of some of them.

Garfield felt especially friendly to-  
ward Gen. Grant, for he knew well how  
valuable was the service the ex-Presi-  
dent had done him at the time when the  
Presidential campaign had a somewhat  
gloomy outlook.

It was Gen. Grant who persuaded  
Roosevelt to make a speech at the inaugu-  
ration, and Grant himself promised to deliver a speech at  
Warren, Ohio, not far from Garfield's  
home town. Garfield knew well how  
much this meant to Gen. Grant, for  
aside from his written address delivered  
at his two inaugurations, Grant never  
made any but the briefest public  
speeches. He thought speaking of that  
kind was beyond his powers. But in  
order to help Garfield he consented to  
make a public address in Ohio, and  
Warren was selected as the point.

"I know how greatly Gen. Grant ap-  
preciated that service. I know, too, that  
Garfield was very anxious to have Grant  
participate in the inauguration cere-  
monies. That wish was communicated  
to President Hayes. He promised to in-  
vite Gen. Grant, and Mrs. Grant to be his  
guests at the White House a day or two  
before the inauguration, and planned a  
dinner on the eve of the inauguration at  
which a number of other Gen. Grant and  
Gen. Garfield were to be guests. That, I  
think, would have been an occasion with-  
out any precedent—the President of the  
United States as host, an ex-President

### OPHELIA'S SLATE.

"Where's your engagement ring, Mar-  
garet?"

"I've hid it. As long as George ain't  
sure he can get the ring back he won't  
break the engagement."—Cleveland Plain  
Dealer.

### In the Right Set.

Mrs. Myles—is she living in an up-to-  
date neighborhood?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, my, yes. Why, there  
are twenty lapdogs out about—or things  
on the block—Yonkers Statesman.

### Threats Explained.

Mrs. Exe—"My husband got a let-  
ter today saying something dreadful  
would happen if he didn't send the  
writer a sum of money." Mrs. Wye—"My  
husband gets angry for his bill-  
ing."—Boston Transcript.

### Co-operation.

Gibbs—"So you went after the job?  
I thought you'd say that the office  
should seek the man." Gibbs—"I do;  
but this is a fat job, and I thought it  
might get windy before it reached  
me."—Boston Transcript.

### A Simple Part.

Patience, observing what other ce-  
lebrities were doing, pressed  
self to a number of vaudeville.  
"H'm—what," asked the latter, "can  
you do of a popular and pleasing  
character?" "Do?" repeated Patience  
proudly. "Why I can cease to be a  
virtue."—Puck.

# Doings of Society

Washington marrieds are centered upon  
Flower Day today, when the society girls  
and young married women will set flow-  
ers on the streets for the benefit of the  
Washington Ditch Kitchen. This novel  
way of raising money for so worthy a  
cause is copied from Alexandra Day in  
England. Among those who will sell are  
Miss Bacon, Mrs. Mark Bristol, Mrs.  
Bonaparte, Miss Birney, Mrs. Fred  
Chapin, Miss F. Carpenter, Miss Beatrice  
Clover, Miss Castells, Mrs. Thomas Clay-  
tor, Miss Corcoran, Miss Church, Miss D.  
Taylor, Miss McHard, Miss Debie, Mrs.  
Lester, Miss May, Miss Perin, Miss  
Wiley, Mr. Ward Brown, Miss Ruth  
Wilson, Miss Janin, Miss Parker, Mrs.  
Britton Brown, Miss Moore, Mrs.  
Thomas, Miss Martin, Miss Hendrick,  
Miss Reed, the Misses Fitch, Miss Shep-  
ard, Mrs. Henry Spencer, Mrs. Staveley,  
the Viscountess de Sibir, Miss Stone,  
Mrs. Fleming, Newbold, Miss Elsie  
Davis, the Misses Denys, Miss Du Vose,  
Mrs. Archibald Davis, Miss Meta Evans,  
the Misses Effinger, Mrs. Earle, Miss El-  
kay, Miss Callie Hoke Smith, the Misses  
Smith, Mrs. Fortuque, Mrs. Lorimer  
Graham, Miss Harding, Mrs. Victor  
Kaufmann, Miss Williams, Miss Moran,  
Mrs. John Thompson, Miss Lerner, Mrs.  
McCannan, Mrs. Walter Wilson, Mrs.  
Wyeth, Miss Magruder, Miss McIntock,  
Mrs. Evan Sewall, and the Misses De  
Pena.

At the Union Station the following  
women will sell flowers: Mrs. L. An-  
derson, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs.  
Wilkins, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Merritt, and  
Madame Hauge. In case of rain, the  
selling of flowers will be postponed until  
Monday.

Mrs. W. Walker and Miss Hays, of  
Richmond, have arrived in Washington  
and will be at the Shoreham for some  
time.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of  
State, will be the guest of honor at a  
luncheon which Mrs. Daniel C.  
Roper and Mrs. Roper will give next  
Saturday.

Mrs. Eugene Ladd was hostess at  
an informal luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Samuel Nelson Barker will en-  
ertain at a reception next evening at her  
apartment from 4 to 6 o'clock at her  
residence in Chevy Chase.

Mrs. Charles C. McChord entertained  
at an informal tea Thursday afternoon  
in honor of Mrs. William Dandridge,  
of Frankfort, Ky., Joseph W. Folk  
and Mrs. John E. Osborne pre-  
sided at the tea table.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer  
gave the last informal hop of the season  
in the administration building last  
evening.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury  
and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters enter-  
tained at dinner last evening at the  
Bower House in honor of their guests,  
the Misses Peters, of Boston.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges  
were hosts at a dinner last evening  
at their residence in Fort Myer in  
honor of Mrs. William Dandridge,  
of Frankfort, Ky., Joseph W. Folk  
and Mrs. John E. Osborne pre-  
sided at the tea table.

Mrs. H. Morgan Hill has closed her  
house and has returned to the Shore-  
ham, where she spent the early part of  
the season.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Miss Alva  
Dalmon, and Miss M. F. White, all of  
Milton, Mass., arrived yesterday at the  
Willard. Mrs. A. Winsor Weld and  
daughter, Mrs. William Dandridge, of  
Frankfort, Ky., are also at the Willard for a short stay  
and will remain until after the horse  
show.

The marriage of Miss Julia Goldsboro-  
ugh, daughter of Mrs. Edmund K. Golds-  
borough, of 12 M Street, N. W., and  
Mr. J. M. White, of 220  
M Street, N. W., took place at 2:30  
o'clock, May 18, at the home of the  
bride's mother in K Street. The cer-  
emony was witnessed by a small com-  
pany of relatives and close friends and  
will be followed by a reception at 4  
o'clock. Miss Helen Robinson will be  
maid of honor and the bridesmaids will  
be Miss Ruth Perkins and Miss Elizabeth  
Bateman, of Eastern Md. Mr. M. T.  
Goldsborough, of Baltimore, will act as  
best man.

The faculty and senior class of Chevy  
Chase high school have set out flowers  
for the commencement exercises, May 17,  
from 8 until 10 o'clock. A musical  
will be given on May 11 at 8:30  
o'clock.

The members of the graduating class  
are: Miss Ellen Adair, West Virginia;  
Miss Dorothy Barton, New Jersey;  
Miss Rebecca Claypool, Ohio; Miss Ber-  
tha Hill Ferguson, Illinois; Miss Kath-  
arine Grace Gallagher, Pennsylvania;  
Miss Helen Britton Hall, Maryland;  
Martha Langlois Holman, Ohio; Miss Ed-  
wina Horn, Indiana; Miss Alberta Kroll-  
hoff, Colorado; Miss Helen Ponton Lane,  
Massachusetts; Miss Mary L. Loomis,  
West Virginia; Miss Lenora Elveth,  
Iowa; Miss Lenora Elveth, Iowa; Miss  
Virginia Cecilia McDonough, Oregon.

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

# Demond's

"AMERICAN"  
ICE CREAMS—WATER ICES  
50c the Quart.

Phone N. 3647. Conn. Ave. at N.

# The New Willard

During the Horse Show  
Special Supper Dance each Evening  
Commencing May 8th.

# SEE OUR SPECIAL VACATION OUTFIT Columbia Eclipse Gratonola

and 12  
Selections  
(6 Double  
Disc  
Records) ..... \$28.90

Come in and hear these  
SPLENDID NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

No. 5659—One-step—Price, \$1  
I Want to Go to Tokyo.  
I Wonder What Will William Tell.  
No. 1745—Price, 65c.  
Don't Take My Darling Boy Away.  
Virginia Lee.  
No. 1756—Price, 65c.  
On My Way to Dublin Bay.  
Runaway Jane.  
Margaret Woodrow Wilson  
(Daughter of the President)  
makes Record for War Relief.  
No. A-1685—Price, \$1.  
The Star-Spangled Banner.  
Medley of Patriotic Airs.  
NEW HAWAIIAN RECORD.  
No. 1702—Price, 75c.  
One Two Three Four  
Ua Like No a Like.

F. G. Smith Piano Company  
BRADDOCK  
PIANOS  
1217 F Street